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CHILDREN SERVED BY PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS: 1957
WITH TREND DATA 1946-1957

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CHILDREN SERVED BY PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS: 1957

WITH TREND DATA: 1946-1957

NUMBER RECEIVING SERVICE

Children Served: Number Receiving Service, 1957

Casework service to individual children and their parents is a substantial part of the child welfare programs of State and local public welfare departments.^{1/} On March 31, 1957, throughout the United States and its Territories 329,688 children were receiving child welfare casework service from public welfare agencies, according to reports received by the Children's Bureau from 53 State and Territorial departments of welfare.^{2/} This was the largest group of children ever reported to be receiving service. Proportionately, they accounted for 49 of every 10,000 children under 21 years of age. Since the child population of the United States has been increasing rapidly in recent years, however, increases in numbers receiving child welfare casework services have not kept pace with rising population. In 40 States reporting completely during the period 1946-1957 the rate per 10,000 children under 21 years of age has declined from 55 to 51. Moreover, the several States, as shown in appendix table 1, present a wide range of variation, from 5 to as many as 263 per 10,000 of the child population.

How Children Are Served by the Child Welfare Program

Both the general trend in the public child welfare program in the country as a whole and the variation from State to State are the result of complicated factors of growth in child population, economic and social

^{1/} For further description see Child Welfare Services, How They Help Children and Their Parents, Children's Bureau Publication No. 359. Washington 25, D. C.: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, 1957. 94 pp.

^{2/} States and Territories will be referred to throughout this report as States.

conditions, varying organization of public and voluntary services and the relationships between them, and different methods of financing and administering public welfare programs. The prescribed methods of statistical reporting also contribute to apparent variations.

The statistical reports on which the figures in the present publication are based are limited, by definition, not only to a part of the entire public child welfare program but to a part of the services to individual children and their parents. They include only two groups of children: (1) those served by full-time child welfare workers and (2) those served by general welfare workers if the children are not in families receiving public assistance. Thus, they exclude most of the children in families receiving public assistance, such as those on aid to dependent children.^{3/}

The reports are also limited, by definition, to the work of public welfare departments. Therefore, they exclude the services of juvenile courts and probation departments as such, although some of the children who are counted are served by public welfare departments at the request of juvenile courts either for purposes of investigation, report and recommendation to the court, or on the basis of continuing planning and supervision through a court order.

By intention, the statistical reports are limited to child welfare casework services. Institutional care is not reported unless the child in an institution (and/or his parent) is receiving child welfare casework service from a public welfare department. In a number of States children committed by the courts to public training schools for delinquent children are counted in these reports while they remain in the institution (and also during a period of after-care in their own homes or elsewhere) because the public welfare agency continues to be responsible for service to the child and his parents. In perhaps larger numbers the reports include children whose care in a voluntary institution is arranged for or purchased by a public welfare department which remains responsible for some service to the child and his family. Such voluntary institutions may include residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, maternity homes, temporary shelters and various other specialized institutions. On the other hand, children in public institutions who receive service only from caseworkers employed by the institutions are not included in the count.

These statistical reports, in short, are descriptive of the child welfare casework of State and local departments of public welfare. If

^{3/} Nearly 1,800,000 children were in families receiving aid to dependent children administered by State and local agencies under the Social Security Act at the end of March 1957. It is estimated that about 30,000 of these were also receiving child welfare services and thus were counted in both categories.

the community elects to place certain responsibilities for child welfare casework service upon such departments rather than upon other public departments or upon voluntary agencies, the statistics presented here will reflect that decision. Many of the variations from State to State can be explained only on this basis.

Other child welfare services of State and local departments of welfare, such as the licensing of institutions and foster homes, the finding and approval of foster homes, investigation and recommendation of adoptive parents and participation in community organization for child welfare, are not reflected in these figures.

The children included in this report are those whose problems have been given individual consideration. They are children receiving casework service. If they reside in an institution they are included only because they are being given some casework service by a child welfare worker of a department of public welfare. Most of the children reported here, however, reside with their parents or relatives or in foster homes.

Services to children in their own homes

Child welfare services are provided to children in their own homes or in the homes of relatives when the home appears to have value for the child and improvement seems possible. These services may include help to parents who seek it, protective services when the agency receives a complaint that children are neglected or abused, investigations requested by courts, homemaker service, day care counseling and arrangements for day care, supervision following discharge from an institution, and other services. Children who remain in their own homes while arrangements are being made for their foster care placement are also counted here.

On March 31, 1957, the 53 States reporting to the Children's Bureau indicated that 126,261 children, 38 percent of all the children receiving child welfare casework service, were served in their own homes or the homes of relatives.

The proportion of this form of service for the country as a whole has changed only slightly during the past twelve years, as shown in table A and appendix table 4, for the 40 States reporting completely and consistently during this period. About 22 percent more children were served in their own homes or in the homes of relatives in 1957 than in 1946, as compared with an increase of 25 percent in the total number of children served.

Services to children away from home

Although child welfare services and other community programs help many children to remain in their own homes, State and local public child welfare programs throughout the United States still serve more children

away from their own homes than at home. As many as 203,029 children, 62 percent of all children reported by State and local public welfare agencies on March 31, 1957, were away from home, 44 percent in foster family homes, and 18 percent in institutions or elsewhere.

Foster family homes. Most of the 143,906 children in foster family homes on March 31, 1957, were served directly by a public welfare agency; some were served also by voluntary agencies through purchase of care or other arrangements. Children for whom a public agency exercises only legal custody under court order and for whom casework service is given by a voluntary agency are excluded from this count.

While finding, investigation, approval and licensing of foster homes are often part of the task of the child welfare worker, this work is not included in the count of child welfare casework. During the placement process a child is counted as receiving service in his own home. Only after he is actually placed with a foster family is he counted as a child receiving service in a foster family home.

Table A: Children receiving child welfare casework services from State and local public welfare agencies in 40 States reporting completely 1946-1957: Percent distribution by living arrangement.

Year	Number of children	Percent distribution		
		In homes of parents or relatives	In foster family homes	In institutions or elsewhere
1946	197,832	42	38	20
1947	199,092	41	39	20
1948	203,632	40	41	19
1949	208,878	40	42	18
1950	212,802	39	43	18
1951	217,471	39	43	18
1952	216,907	39	43	18
1953	217,900	39	43	18
1954	223,107	40	42	18
1955	230,070	40	42	18
1956	237,261	41	42	17
1957	247,087	41	42	17

If the child is in an adoptive home in which the public agency has placed him, the casework service is devoted to making certain that the placement is the best possible one for him and for the adoptive parents. Casework service is also given to help parents and child to adjust to the new relationship. It usually ends when the final adoption order is issued

by the court. On the other hand service at the request of a court may involve only investigation of an adoptive home into which the child was placed independently of a social agency.

For children in other types of foster homes (boarding homes, free homes, wage homes) the kind of service depends upon the problems presented. Service may be aimed toward returning a child to his own home or toward finding him a permanent home, perhaps through adoption. The service a child receives may be direct, if the agency has continuing personal contact with the child and his parents until there is no need for further service, or it may be indirect, if the public welfare agency purchases service from a voluntary agency. In the latter case the public agency remains legally responsible for the adequacy of the service provided the child.

Foster family care has increased generally in the 40 States reporting comparable data for the last twelve years, as shown in table A, although the proportions of children receiving this type of care have declined slightly in recent years as the proportions of children served in their own homes have increased.

Institutions. Services by State and local public welfare departments to children in institutions represent a great variety of arrangements. It must be emphasized, however, that the statistics presented here do not cover all children in institutions, either public or voluntary. The figures refer only to the number of children who receive continuing casework service from State or local public welfare departments while they remain in institutions. Most of the children reported as receiving public child welfare services while they are in institutions are reported because a child welfare worker in a public welfare agency is maintaining contact with both the child and his parents, helping them to adjust to separation or to prepare for eventual reunion.

The institutions in which children are living while they receive public child welfare services include voluntary institutions for dependent and neglected children, State training schools for children committed by the courts as delinquent, maternity homes, hospitals, institutions for the mentally and physically handicapped, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, small group homes, and schools of various kinds.^{4/}

Only 49,000 children, about 15 percent of the total number receiving child welfare casework service from State and local public welfare agencies, were reported as living in institutions on March 31, 1957. The proportion in the 40 States reporting completely for the last twelve years has declined steadily but slightly.

^{4/} Data on predominate type of care of children in institutions or elsewhere obtained from reports made by 36 States for special survey made in April 1957.

Elsewhere. Some older children also receive service in independent living arrangements reported in the statistics as "elsewhere." They represent about 3 percent of the children receiving service. For the most part they are youths old enough to earn their own living; a few are in the Armed Forces but are still under the legal custody or guardianship of the public welfare agency.

State Variations in Service

Rates of service

On March 31, 1957, the 15 States that are classified as most rural^{5/} in population had a higher average rate of service in relation to child population than the 23 States classified as semi-rural or the 15 States classified as urban. The average was 63 per 10,000 child population in rural States, 44 in semi-rural and 48 in urban States. This distribution is shown in chart 1.

The extent to which the States vary in proportions of rural child population is probably the most important factor in interstate variations in child welfare services. Since State per capita income tends to vary inversely with proportion of rural population, the States with the highest proportions of children served by the public child welfare programs are also States with relatively low per capita income.

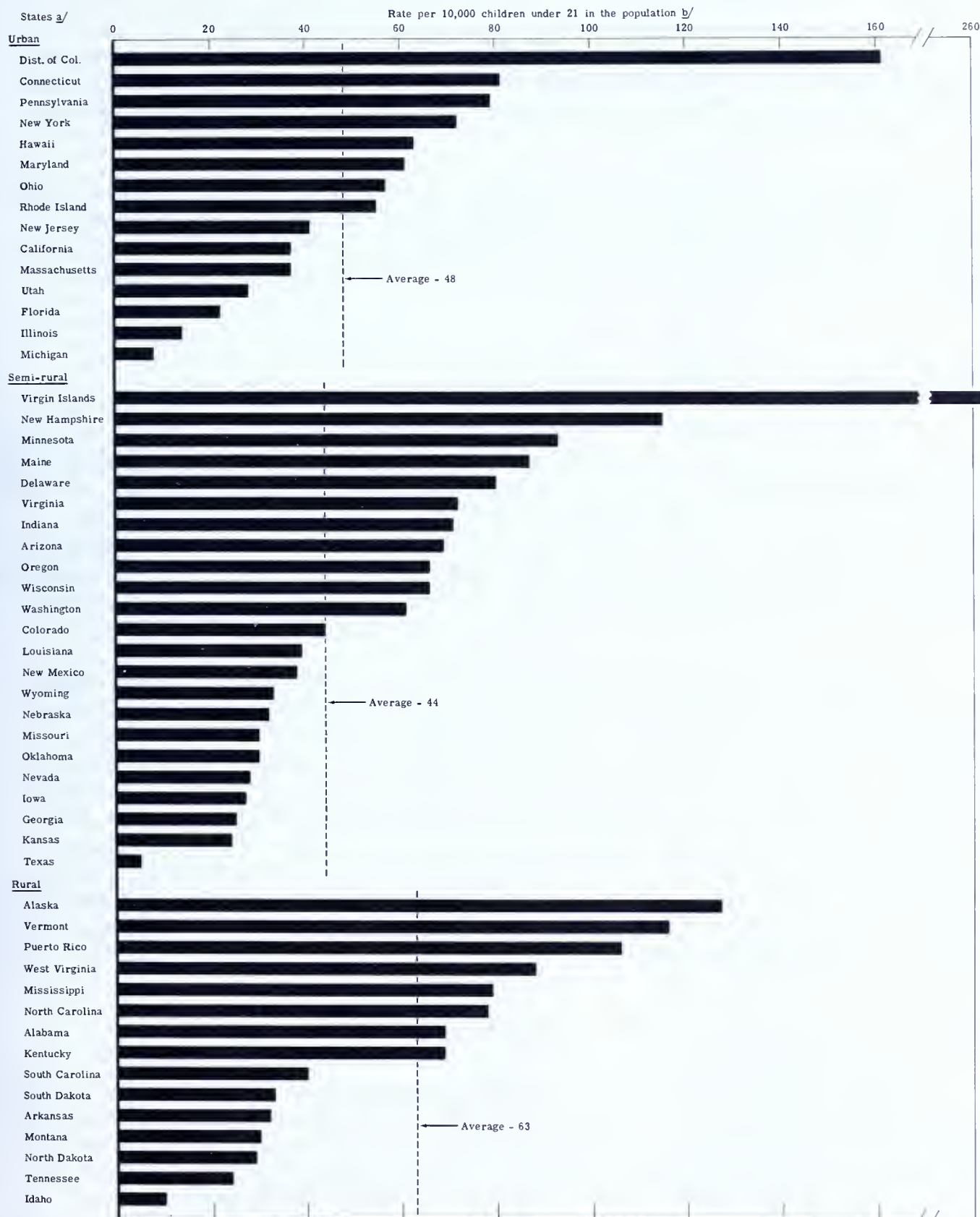
Within each of these groups of States, however, there are wide variations, most marked among the semi-rural States. These variations are largely the result of differences in methods of organizing public child welfare services. States with long established programs tend to have higher proportions of children served. In a few States relatively large voluntary resources for child welfare services may result in smaller public child welfare programs, but this is by no means usual. In general, those States in which public child welfare services are most highly developed are also those in which voluntary child welfare services have been highly developed. Among 23 States exceeding the average for the country in the extent to which public agencies provide casework services to children in 1956, 10 also exceed the average in voluntary services.

Kinds of service

The type of service also varies considerably from State to State. In 17 States in 1957 more than half of the children served by public child

^{5/} States classified by percentage of population living in urban areas as defined by U. S. Census of 1950. See appendix table 7.

Chart 1.
CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICES FROM STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES, MARCH 31, 1957



a/ States classified by percent of population living in urban areas as defined by the Bureau of the Census, 1950.

b/ Based on estimated population under 21 years of age, July 1, 1957.

welfare departments were living in their own or relative's homes. Among these were 5 States serving 70 percent or more in the homes of parents or relatives (Mississippi 89, Iowa 76, Puerto Rico 73, Kentucky 72, and Minnesota 70).

In 15 States more than half of the children served by public welfare departments were in foster family homes, including 3 States in which 70 percent or more were in such homes (California 78, Massachusetts 76 and Illinois 73).

The public child welfare departments were serving relatively large proportions of children in institutions in Pennsylvania (40 percent), District of Columbia (34 percent), New York (31 percent), Alaska (30 percent), Nebraska (29 percent), Kansas (25 percent), and Oklahoma (25 percent).

Classification of worker giving service

Some States replied to a special inquiry on June 30, 1956, concerning the classification of the worker providing child welfare casework services. In the 39 States submitting this special report, 82 percent of the children receiving services were served by a full-time child welfare worker, 18 percent were served by a general welfare worker. Of the group served by full-time child welfare workers, about 9 percent were in families receiving public assistance; of those served by a general welfare worker none were in families receiving public assistance.

Whether a child receives services from a full-time child welfare worker or a general welfare worker depends upon policies and administrative organization for service. In 14 of the 39 States (District of Columbia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virgin Islands, and West Virginia) all or nearly all of the children were provided services by a full-time child welfare worker. On the other hand, in Kansas and New Jersey practically all of the children received services from a general welfare worker. States in which the practice was divided fairly evenly between the two types of workers were Georgia, North Carolina, and Wyoming. (See appendix table 5.)

Children in families receiving public assistance

Only 9 percent of all the children reported as receiving child welfare casework service in 39 States on June 30, 1956, were in families receiving public assistance. The proportion is necessarily small since by definition children receiving services from a general welfare worker are counted only if the family is not receiving public assistance.

The proportion of children receiving child welfare services in families receiving public assistance ranged from none in Kentucky,

Louisiana, New Jersey and Texas, to 25 percent or more in Puerto Rico (25), Missouri (29), and Alabama (31). (See appendix table 6.)

In most of the States reporting children receiving child welfare services in families receiving public assistance, the families were receiving aid to dependent children under the Social Security Act; in Minnesota a larger proportion of children were in families receiving general assistance.

TREND DATA: 1946-1957

Numbers and Rates

In 40 States submitting comparable reports from 1946 to 1957 and now including about three-fourths of all children reported, the total number of children under 21 years of age receiving child welfare casework services from public child welfare agencies, as shown in table B and chart 2, has increased steadily throughout the twelve year period. The total number reported by these States on March 31, 1957, was 247,087. This was 4 percent more than the number of children receiving services in the previous year and 25 percent more than were receiving services on March 31, 1946. For all 53 States the estimated increase as shown in table B is somewhat greater.

Table B: Children receiving child welfare casework services from State and local public welfare agencies, 1946-1957: Numbers and index numbers

March 31	Estimated total		Reported by 49 States		Reported by 40 States	
	Number (thousands)	Index 1952=100	Number (thousands)	Index 1952=100	Number (thousands)	Index 1952=100
1946	250	90			198	91
1947	255	91			199	92
1948	260	93			204	94
1949	265	95			209	96
1950	270	97			213	98
1951	277	99			217	100
1952	279	100	252	100	217	100
1953	282	101	254	101	218	100
1954	289	104	260	103	223	103
1955	296	106	270	107	230	106
1956	305	109	278	110	237	109
1957	330 ^{1/}	118	293	116	247	114

^{1/} Reported by 53 States.

While the general trend has been upward, the numbers served in certain States have decreased and there are differences between the trends in

States primarily rural and in those primarily urban. These differences will be discussed in a later section.

In relation to child population the trend in child welfare casework services has been slightly downward. The rapid rise in the birth rate, beginning in 1946, has resulted in increase in the child population in the United States by an estimated 37 percent, from 49 million in 1946 to 67 million in 1957. The increase in child population in the 40 States included in this analysis during this period was about 34 percent, while the increase in numbers of children receiving child welfare services was only 25 percent. Thus the rate of children served by child welfare programs in these 40 States has declined from 55 to 51 per 10,000 child population. (See table D.) The child population has grown even more rapidly in the States not reporting completely and in these States the increase in child welfare services has been insufficient to maintain the rate of service. Thus, for the country as a whole, the rate dropped to 49 per 10,000 children in 1957.

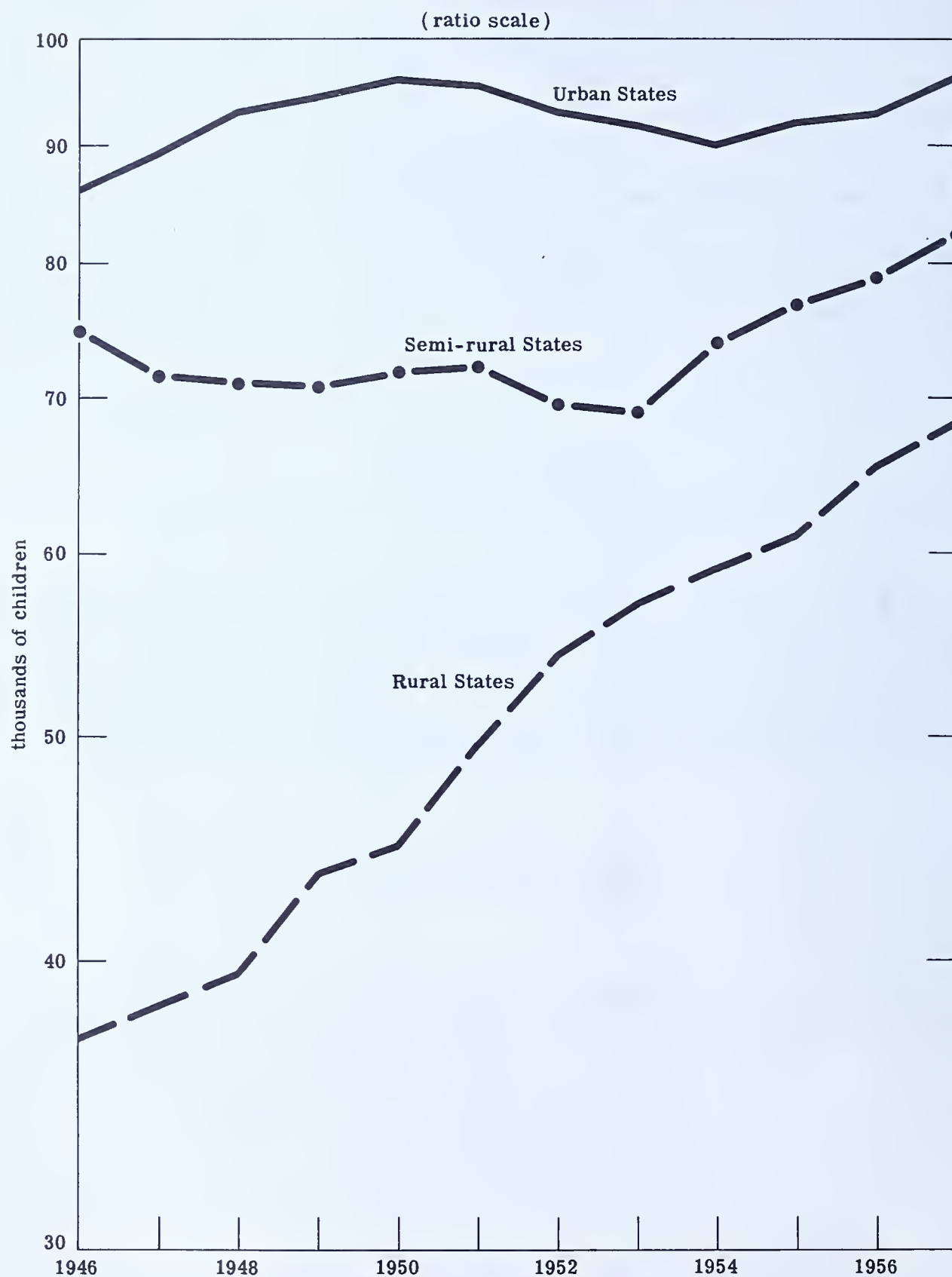
Kinds of Service

In the 40 States reporting completely there has been a slightly increasing trend in recent years toward service to larger proportions of children in their own homes or the homes of relatives, and a decreasing trend in proportion of casework service to children in institutions. The proportion of children receiving services in foster family homes increased from 1946 to 1950 but has declined slightly since 1953. (See table A.)

Urban-Rural Trends

As indicated in chart 2, the number of children receiving child welfare casework services in rural States has increased consistently among the 40 States reporting completely throughout the twelve year period, 1946-1957. This increase reflects in part the emphasis which the Social Security Act has placed upon the expenditure of Federal child welfare funds primarily in rural areas. During the same period the number of children served in semi-rural and urban States has not increased consistently. Among the semi-rural States no definite trend can be observed. In urban States the number of children served increased from 1946 to 1950, nearly reaching an all-time high in that year. Thereafter the number decreased until 1954 but began to increase again in 1955 and has continued to increase. On March 31, 1957, the number reached an all-time high.

Chart 2.
CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICES FROM
STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES, 1946-57*



The consistent and large increases in rural States in the number of children receiving child welfare casework services from public welfare departments have resulted in a larger proportion of rural children among all children receiving such services in the United States. In 1946, of every 100 children served, 19 lived in rural States, 38 in semi-rural States, and 43 in urban States. In 1957, of every 100 children served the number who resided in urban States had decreased to 39 while those residing in rural States had increased to 28. As shown in table C, there was an 85 percent increase between 1946 and 1957 in the number of children served in the rural States and only a 12 percent increase in the number served in urban States.

Table C: Children receiving child welfare casework services from State and local public welfare agencies in 40 States reporting completely 1946-1957 classified by urban-rural character: Percent increase.

Urban-rural ^{a/} character of States	Number of States	Number of children receiving service		Percent increase
		1946	1957	
Urban	11	86,047	96,357	12.0
Semi-rural	16	74,774	82,405	10.2
Rural	13	37,011	68,325	84.6

^{a/} States classified on basis of percentage of population residing in urban areas as defined by the U. S. Census of 1950.

The rural States which have had a consistent increase in the numbers of children served have also had a relatively consistent increasing trend in rates. The rate increased from 40 per 10,000 children in 1946 to 63 per 10,000 children in 1957. In urban States as shown in table D, there has been a generally decreasing trend from 62 per 10,000 in 1946 to 49 per 10,000 in 1957.

Table D: Children receiving child welfare casework services from State and local public welfare agencies in 40 States reporting completely 1946-1957 classified by urban-rural character: Rates per 10,000 estimated child population under 21 years of age.

March 31	Total	Urban States	Semi-rural States	Rural States
1946	55	62	58	40
1947	54	63	54	40
1948	53	61	52	41
1949	54	62	51	45
1950	54	62	51	45
1951	54	60	50	48
1952	52	57	47	54
1953	51	54	45	56
1954	51	50	47	58
1955	51	50	47	59
1956	51	49	47	62
1957	51	49	47	63

State Variations

Although in the country as a whole there has been a steady rise in numbers of children served and in the rural States an even more marked upward trend, individual States in each of the groups--urban, semi-rural and rural--show considerable variations from the trend.

Four States, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Indiana, and Idaho, had decreasing trends. The first is an urban State while the last is a rural State; the remaining two are semi-rural States. (See table E.)

Twenty States had an increasing trend. Of these, 8 were semi-rural States, 8 were rural and 4 were urban States. In the remaining 16 States, 4 of which are rural and 6 each urban or semi-rural no well defined trend could be observed. Table E lists the States in each group.

In rates of children served as shown in table F nearly the same number of States in both urban and rural groups had decreasing trends.

Table E: States classified by urban-rural character and character of trend in numbers of children served March 31, 1946--March 31, 1957.

Character of trend in numbers	States		
	Urban	Semi-rural	Rural
Increasing	Florida Maryland Ohio Utah	Arizona Colorado Delaware Louisiana New Hampshire New Mexico Virginia Wisconsin	Alaska Arkansas Mississippi North Carolina Puerto Rico South Dakota Tennessee West Virginia
No definite trend	District of Columbia Hawaii Illinois New Jersey New York Rhode Island	Maine Minnesota Missouri Oklahoma Texas Washington	Alabama Montana South Carolina Vermont
Decreasing	Massachusetts	Indiana Nebraska	Idaho

Marked variations from State to State exist and tend to persist from year to year. In 1946 the reporting States ranged in rates of child welfare services from 9 to 201 per 10,000 children; in 1957 the same group of States ranged from 5 to 161. Among the 8 States ranking lowest in 1946, 5 were still among the lowest 8 in 1957.

Table F: States classified by urban-rural character and character of trend in rates of children served March 31, 1946--March 31, 1957.

Character of trend in rates	States		
	Urban	Semi-rural	Rural
Increasing	Maryland	Louisiana Oklahoma Virginia	Arkansas Mississippi North Carolina Tennessee
No definite trend	District of Columbia Florida Hawaii Illinois Rhode Island Utah	Arizona Colorado Delaware Maine Minnesota Missouri New Mexico Washington Wisconsin	Alabama Alaska Puerto Rico South Carolina South Dakota West Virginia
Decreasing	Massachusetts New Jersey New York Ohio	Indiana Nebraska New Hampshire Texas	Idaho Montana Vermont

On the other hand, a few States have changed greatly in this respect. Mississippi is outstanding, with more than a five-fold increase in numbers from 1946 to 1957, raising its rate of service from 13 to 79 per 10,000 children under 21. Maryland increased its numbers by 284 per cent and its rate from 24 to 61. Arkansas and Oklahoma also moved out of the group of States that had the lowest rates in 1946. (See appendix tables 3 and 4.)

Conclusions

The major conclusion that can be drawn from the analysis of the data on children receiving services, provided by 40 States reporting continuously since 1946, is that there has been a significant expansion of child welfare services in rural States as measured by the rates of children

served. In 1946 this rate for rural States was 40 out of 10,000 children under 21 years of age; in 1957 it had increased to 63. Since rural States are largely low per capita income States this expansion in child welfare services has occurred primarily in low income States.

During the same period child welfare services in urban States have been reaching a declining proportion of the child population. In 1946 public child welfare agencies served 62 of every 10,000 children under 21 years of age in urban States; in 1957 the rate had decreased to 49.

The net result of increase in numbers of children receiving child welfare services in rural States and decline in urban States, together with higher birth rates and increasing child population, has been a slight decline in the rates of children receiving services in the 40 reporting States from 55 per 10,000 children in 1946 to 51 per 10,000 in 1957. Estimates for the country as a whole indicate an even greater decline in rate to about 49 per 10,000 children.

That this is not the result of declining need for child welfare services was shown by the 51 States replying to an inquiry about needs for foster care in 1956.^{6/} The central finding of that inquiry was that practically all States had children needing foster care for whom facilities were inadequate. Increases in dependency and neglect cases in juvenile courts also point to the need for increase in child welfare case-work services to children in their own homes.

^{6/} Foster Care, 1956. Child Welfare Reports No. 8. Washington 25, D.C.: Children's Bureau, 1957. 26 pp.

A P P E N D I X

Statistical Tables

Appendix Table 1. CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICES FROM STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES, BY STATE AND BY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS, MARCH 31, 1957

State	Total	Rate per 10,000 child popula- tion ¹	In homes of parents or relatives		In foster family homes		In institutions and elsewhere ²	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States, Total	³ 329,688	49	126,261	38	143,906	44	59,123	18
Alabama.....	9,694	69	6,581	68	2,116	22	997	10
Alaska.....	851	127	296	35	271	32	284	33
Arizona.....	3,317	69	1,301	39	1,812	55	204	6
Arkansas.....	2,419	32	1,318	54	962	40	139	6
California.....	18,079	37	2,923	16	14,020	78	1,136	6
Colorado.....	³ 2,859	44	1,469	52	1,151	40	233	8
Connecticut.....	³ 6,460	81	1,213	19	4,062	64	1,053	17
Delaware.....	1,271	80	560	44	609	48	102	8
Dist. of Columbia.....	³ 4,062	161	1,433	36	1,169	29	1,400	35
Florida.....	3,138	22	915	29	2,033	65	190	6
Georgia.....	4,029	25	1,230	30	2,320	58	479	12
Hawaii.....	1,563	63	688	44	665	43	210	13
Idaho.....	283	10	154	54	61	22	68	24
Illinois.....	³ 4,763	14	805	17	3,462	73	481	10
Indiana.....	12,499	71	5,606	45	5,047	40	1,846	15
Iowa.....	³ 2,924	27	2,227	76	443	15	250	9
Kansas.....	³ 1,928	24	618	32	616	32	683	36
Kentucky.....	8,952	69	6,398	72	1,367	15	1,187	13
Louisiana.....	5,188	39	1,193	23	3,554	69	441	8
Maine.....	³ 3,179	87	1,228	39	1,699	54	224	7
Maryland.....	6,654	61	1,619	24	4,395	66	640	10
Massachusetts.....	³ 6,251	37	849	13	4,720	76	667	11
Michigan.....	2,430	8	1,164	48	1,126	46	140	6
Minnesota.....	³ 12,239	93	8,502	70	2,922	24	743	6
Mississippi.....	7,980	79	7,110	89	535	7	335	4
Missouri.....	4,612	30	2,466	53	1,893	41	253	6
Montana.....	827	30	383	46	373	45	71	9
Nebraska.....	1,780	32	808	45	386	22	586	33
Nevada.....	282	28	122	43	135	48	25	9
New Hampshire.....	2,385	115	1,068	45	958	40	359	15
New Jersey.....	7,820	41	1,890	24	4,987	64	943	12
New Mexico.....	1,497	38	632	42	766	51	99	7
New York.....	39,374	72	4,228	11	21,454	54	13,692	35
North Carolina.....	15,233	78	8,281	54	4,036	27	2,916	19
North Dakota.....	⁴ 827	--	652	--	89	--	86	--
Ohio.....	³ 20,032	57	7,120	36	8,840	44	4,018	20
Oklahoma.....	2,622	30	984	38	665	25	973	37
Oregon.....	4,433	66	2,293	52	1,928	43	212	5
Pennsylvania ⁵	31,500	79	5,000	16	14,000	44	12,500	40
Puerto Rico.....	12,893	106	9,347	73	800	6	2,746	21
Rhode Island.....	1,615	55	597	37	761	47	257	16
South Carolina.....	4,470	40	2,867	64	712	16	891	20
South Dakota.....	³ 968	33	469	48	382	40	116	12
Tennessee.....	3,486	24	1,473	42	1,669	48	344	10
Texas.....	1,993	5	1,104	55	667	34	222	11
Utah.....	1,085	28	515	47	507	47	63	6
Vermont.....	1,716	116	718	42	795	46	203	12
Virgin Islands.....	315	263	166	53	87	27	62	20
Virginia.....	10,910	72	3,768	35	6,051	55	1,091	10
Washington.....	6,246	61	2,210	35	3,197	51	839	14
West Virginia.....	7,505	88	4,704	63	2,172	29	629	8
Wisconsin.....	9,808	66	4,703	48	4,329	44	776	8
Wyoming.....	442	33	293	66	130	30	19	4

¹ Preliminary. Estimates of civilian population under 21 years of age, July 1, 1957 made by Children's Bureau on basis of data obtained from Bureau of the Census.

² Includes 10,109 children living elsewhere. The children reported in institutions represent only those children served by workers attached to State or local public welfare agencies and not all children receiving institutional care.

³ Includes a number of children for whom whereabouts are unknown. For the total this is less than 1 percent.

⁴ Incomplete report. Data excluded from computations for national rate and percent distribution.

⁵ Estimated by the State Department of Welfare.

Appendix Table 2: CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICES FROM STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES: Number reported on March 31, 1946-1957

State	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Alabama.....	9,694	10,305	9,296	9,308	9,673	8,298	6,902	6,941	8,351	8,321	6,992	6,501
Alaska.....	851	840	769	702	652	696	897	890	650	580	542	423
Arizona.....	3,317	2,857	2,169	2,126	2,100	1,841	2,035	2,129	2,294	1,840	1,915	1,820
Arkansas.....	2,419	2,181	2,159	2,149	1,600	1,601	1,471	1,891	1,776	1,350	1,003	1,089
California.....	18,079	16,948	16,530	15,904	14,758	14,074	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Colorado.....	2,859	2,587	2,598	2,520	2,507	2,360	2,024	1,866	1,798	1,614	1,559	1,539
Connecticut.....	6,460	6,105	6,104	5,688	5,926	6,068	5,923	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Delaware.....	1,271	1,115	1,034	1,036	1,005	859	974	823	803	654	597	664
Dist. of Columbia..	4,062	3,756	3,394	2,857	2,651	2,550	2,679	2,904	2,898	3,322	2,568	2,458
Florida.....	3,138	2,712	3,084	2,487	2,270	1,951	1,936	1,797	1,748	1,594	1,690	1,530
Georgia.....	4,029	3,681	3,589	3,273	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Hawaii.....	1,563	1,412	1,607	1,745	2,396	2,759	2,678	2,613	2,251	2,041	1,898	1,543
Idaho.....	283	167	236	290	224	342	329	206	221	357	329	275
Illinois.....	4,763	4,386	4,360	4,383	5,752	5,864	5,726	5,183	3,804	3,282	2,895	2,648
Indiana.....	12,499	12,476	12,605	12,725	12,764	13,106	13,877	13,833	13,685	13,688	14,414	15,310
Iowa.....	2,924	3,040	3,190	2,858	2,854	2,779	2,794	2,675	2,373	2,562	(¹)	(¹)
Kansas.....	1,928	1,850	1,920	2,089	2,211	2,340	3,055	2,933	2,588	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Kentucky.....	8,952	5,842	5,935	5,403	4,560	4,972	3,309	2,957	3,063	(¹)	(¹)	3,295
Louisiana.....	5,188	4,968	4,389	3,703	3,051	3,103	2,657	2,348	2,047	2,343	1,666	2,411
Maine.....	3,179	3,170	3,073	2,921	3,026	3,329	3,384	3,427	3,368	3,061	3,084	3,174
Maryland.....	6,654	6,489	5,835	4,966	4,391	4,318	4,040	2,976	2,791	2,572	2,247	1,735
Massachusetts.....	6,251	6,532	6,659	6,889	7,304	7,969	8,676	9,550	9,650	9,657	9,677	9,641
Michigan.....	2,430	2,347	2,311	2,116	2,243	2,656	2,356	2,240	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Minnesota.....	12,239	11,917	11,401	10,650	9,152	8,705	9,578	9,720	10,017	14,193	16,919	19,323
Mississippi.....	7,980	6,677	5,351	4,866	3,860	3,323	2,181	2,201	1,864	1,781	1,332	1,226
Missouri.....	4,612	4,197	3,830	3,515	3,479	4,113	4,355	5,086	5,094	4,977	3,733	3,522
Montana.....	827	897	921	910	943	1,109	1,180	1,065	961	693	869	1,088
Nebraska.....	1,780	1,657	1,781	1,792	1,862	1,962	2,021	1,866	1,684	1,782	2,041	2,329
Nevada.....	282	271	(¹)	(¹)	215	(¹)	367	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
New Hampshire.....	2,385	2,388	2,431	2,488	2,262	2,369	2,272	2,262	2,308	2,265	2,235	2,350
New Jersey.....	7,820	7,597	7,402	6,965	6,916	7,343	8,148	8,654	9,369	10,046	10,119	11,350
New Mexico.....	1,497	1,347	1,741	1,710	1,408	1,548	1,253	1,115	1,192	1,224	1,083	1,004
New York.....	39,374	38,205	38,436	38,814	39,780	40,421	42,037	42,390	42,125	41,673	40,749	40,552
North Carolina.....	15,233	14,243	13,478	13,151	12,238	11,680	10,853	9,655	8,469	6,693	6,551	6,340
North Dakota.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Ohio.....	20,032	18,998	18,596	18,028	17,441	16,859	16,620	16,920	16,839	16,095	14,769	12,111
Oklahoma.....	2,622	2,489	2,481	2,085	1,672	1,322	1,329	1,290	1,316	1,334	1,491	1,455
Oregon.....	4,433	3,511	2,973	2,525	2,435	1,894	2,083	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Pennsylvania..... ²	31,500	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Puerto Rico.....	12,893	12,107	11,464	10,213	10,337	10,760	10,465	8,094	7,092	6,620	7,792	7,050
Rhode Island.....	1,615	1,605	1,704	1,893	1,908	1,979	2,107	2,096	2,047	1,877	1,827	1,709
South Carolina.....	4,470	4,340	4,403	4,667	4,256	3,731	3,963	3,962	4,146	4,053	3,360	3,028
South Dakota.....	968	824	696	727	798	739	666	621	647	555	499	676
Tennessee.....	3,486	3,385	3,232	3,034	2,884	2,493	1,947	1,359	1,010	1,038	874	1,087
Texas.....	1,993	2,375	2,817	2,608	2,458	2,750	3,708	3,669	3,781	3,633	3,649	3,532
Utah.....	1,085	1,219	1,022	979	983	1,006	946	974	862	838	819	770
Vermont.....	1,716	1,670	1,600	1,776	1,840	1,717	1,710	1,803	2,090	1,788	1,861	1,921
Virgin Islands.....	315	231	189	238	268	349	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Virginia.....	10,910	10,443	10,131	9,571	8,483	8,284	8,012	7,437	7,224	6,789	6,143	5,733
Washington.....	6,246	6,116	6,303	6,190	6,001	5,871	6,587	6,577	6,615	5,907	4,915	4,312
West Virginia.....	7,505	7,813	7,511	7,362	7,737	7,823	7,087	6,192	6,378	5,680	6,257	6,307
Wisconsin.....	9,808	8,799	8,071	8,306	7,836	8,054	8,161	8,417	7,613	5,822	6,129	6,296
Wyoming.....	442	415	479	453	490	386	369	222	266	189	(¹)	169

¹ Complete report not available.

² Estimated by State Department of Welfare.

Appendix Table 3: CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICES FROM STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES: Rate per 10,000 children under 21 years, March 31, 1946-1957¹

State	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Alabama.....	69	76	69	71	75	63	51	53	65	65	55	53
Alaska.....	127	129	120	110	103	122	179	198	151	138	136	111
Arizona.....	69	61	50	53	55	53	65	70	82	66	75	73
Arkansas.....	32	30	29	29	21	20	18	24	22	16	12	14
California.....	37	36	36	37	37	38	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Colorado.....	44	42	44	45	47	46	42	39	42	38	38	39
Connecticut.....	81	79	82	79	86	92	93	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Delaware.....	80	72	73	78	80	74	89	77	80	65	63	72
Dist. of Columbia...	161	153	144	109	107	109	122	136	111	127	113	112
Florida.....	22	20	24	21	20	19	20	19	20	19	21	19
Georgia.....	25	23	23	22	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Hawaii.....	63	60	72	81	114	137	133	129	112	102	96	78
Idaho.....	10	6	9	11	9	14	13	9	10	17	16	13
Illinois.....	14	13	14	14	19	20	20	19	14	12	12	11
Indiana.....	71	73	77	81	84	89	98	100	101	101	111	122
Iowa.....	27	29	32	29	29	29	29	29	26	28	(²)	(²)
Kansas.....	24	23	25	29	31	33	45	45	39	(²)	(²)	(²)
Kentucky.....	69	47	48	44	38	42	27	25	26	(²)	(²)	29
Louisiana.....	39	38	35	30	26	27	24	22	19	22	16	24
Maine.....	87	80	90	88	93	100	98	102	102	93	97	102
Maryland.....	61	61	57	52	49	50	49	37	37	34	31	24
Massachusetts.....	37	39	41	42	47	52	57	65	65	65	68	70
Michigan.....	8	8	8	8	9	11	10	10	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Minnesota.....	93	94	92	90	79	77	87	91	97	138	171	201
Mississippi.....	79	68	56	51	40	34	22	23	19	19	14	13
Missouri.....	30	28	26	25	25	30	32	39	38	38	29	29
Montana.....	30	34	37	37	40	49	53	49	51	37	47	61
Nebraska.....	32	31	35	36	38	40	43	40	37	40	46	54
Nevada.....	28	28	(²)	(²)	32	(²)	69	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
New Hampshire.....	115	119	123	130	120	128	123	126	127	125	133	144
New Jersey.....	41	41	42	41	42	47	54	59	65	70	79	91
New Mexico.....	38	35	47	48	41	47	41	37	45	46	43	41
New York.....	72	72	74	77	82	86	92	95	97	96	100	103
North Carolina.....	78	75	73	73	69	66	61	56	52	41	40	40
North Dakota.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Ohio.....	57	56	56	57	58	59	61	64	65	62	60	50
Oklahoma.....	30	29	30	25	20	15	15	15	14	15	17	17
Oregon.....	66	54	47	42	42	34	39	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Pennsylvania.....	³ 79	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico.....	106	100	93	84	86	89	86	67	60	58	70	66
Rhode Island.....	55	57	63	70	73	78	83	85	85	79	78	76
South Carolina.....	40	41	42	45	42	39	40	41	44	44	37	34
South Dakota.....	33	29	25	27	31	28	26	25	28	24	22	31
Tennessee.....	24	24	23	22	22	19	14	10	8	8	7	9
Texas.....	5	7	8	8	7	9	12	13	13	13	13	13
Utah.....	28	32	28	29	29	31	31	33	30	30	30	29
Vermont.....	116	117	113	124	129	123	120	129	154	131	144	154
Virgin Islands.....	263	193	158	198	206	291	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Virginia.....	72	71	72	69	63	64	62	59	60	56	53	50
Washington.....	61	61	65	67	68	68	80	82	82	73	68	61
West Virginia.....	88	95	90	88	93	94	83	74	78	70	79	82
Wisconsin.....	66	61	57	61	61	63	66	69	65	50	55	58
Wyoming.....	33	32	38	38	43	33	31	20	26	19	(²)	18

¹ Preliminary for 1957. Rates for previous years based on civilian population under 21 years of age in each State as estimated by the Bureau of the Census for the years 1946, 1948, 1952, and 1953-55 and as estimated by the Children's Bureau for 1947, 1949, and 1951. Rate for 1950 based on civilian population under 21 years of age as enumerated by the Bureau of the Census.

² Complete report not available.

³ Estimated.

Appendix Table 4. CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICES FROM STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES IN 40 STATES ON MARCH 31, 1957 AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM MARCH 31, 1946 TO MARCH 31, 1957, BY STATE ¹

State	Number of children served--March 31, 1957			Percent change from 1946 to 1957		
	Total ²	In homes of parents or relatives	In foster family homes	Total ²	In homes of parents or relatives	In foster family homes
Total, 40 States.....	247,087	101,962	103,583	+25	+22	+37
Alabama.....	9,694	6,581	2,116	+49	+31	+176
Alaska.....	851	296	271	+101	+100	+134
Arizona.....	3,317	1,301	1,812	+82	+21	+201
Arkansas.....	2,419	1,318	962	+122	+90	+199
Colorado.....	2,859	1,469	1,151	+86	+74	+159
Delaware.....	1,271	560	609	+91	+131	+56
Dist. of Columbia.....	4,062	1,433	1,169	+65	+38	+9
Florida.....	3,138	915	2,033	+105	+56	+156
Hawaii.....	1,563	688	665	+1	-2	+44
Idaho.....	283	154	61	+3	-21	(³)
Illinois.....	4,763	805	3,462	+80	+23	+103
Indiana.....	12,499	5,606	5,047	-18	-22	+5
Louisiana.....	5,188	1,193	3,554	+115	+65	+134
Maine.....	3,179	1,228	1,699	(⁴)	+21	-6
Maryland.....	6,654	1,619	4,395	⁵ +284	+307	+285
Massachusetts.....	6,251	849	4,720	-35	-20	-40
Minnesota.....	12,239	8,502	2,922	⁵ -37	-36	-19
Mississippi.....	7,980	7,110	535	+551	+712	(³)
Missouri.....	4,612	2,466	1,893	+31	+36	+30
Montana.....	827	383	373	-24	-54	+83
Nebraska.....	1,780	808	386	-24	-39	+5
New Hampshire.....	2,385	1,068	958	+1	+2	+15
New Jersey.....	7,820	1,890	4,987	-31	-37	-6
New Mexico.....	1,497	632	766	+49	+45	+106
New York.....	39,374	4,228	21,454	-3	-43	+11
North Carolina.....	15,233	8,281	4,036	⁵ +140	+142	+124
Ohio.....	20,032	7,120	8,840	+65	+170	+70
Oklahoma.....	2,622	984	665	+80	+135	+14
Puerto Rico.....	12,893	9,347	800	+83	+53	+121
Rhode Island.....	1,615	597	761	-6	+58	-24
South Carolina.....	4,470	2,867	712	+48	+21	+149
South Dakota.....	968	469	382	+43	+17	+89
Tennessee.....	3,486	1,473	1,669	+221	+108	+788
Texas.....	1,993	1,104	667	-44	-61	+56
Utah.....	1,085	515	507	+41	+120	-4
Vermont.....	1,716	718	795	-11	-10	-9
Virginia.....	10,910	3,768	6,051	+90	+99	+104
Washington.....	6,246	2,210	3,197	+45	+16	+48
West Virginia.....	7,505	4,704	2,172	+19	+12	+39
Wisconsin.....	9,808	4,703	4,329	+56	+38	+103

¹ Includes only States with complete reporting coverage, March 31, 1946-57.

² Children reported by the States as living in institutions or elsewhere are also included in the totals.

³ Base less than 100.

⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁵ For these States, the large percentage change not only reflect fluctuations in volume of services, but also refinements in State reporting procedures or changes in policy and organizations.

Appendix Table 5: CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICES FROM STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES, BY STATE AND BY CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS PROVIDING SERVICE: 39 REPORTING STATES, JUNE 30, 1956

State	Total number of children	Percent receiving service from	
		Full-time child welfare workers	General welfare workers
Total, 39 States.....	219,254	82	18
Alabama.....	10,090	81	19
Arkansas.....	2,158	91	9
Dist. of Columbia.....	3,758	100	--
Florida.....	2,696	74	26
Georgia.....	3,645	52	48
Hawaii.....	1,442	35	65
Illinois.....	4,525	100	--
Iowa.....	2,973	65	35
Kansas.....	1,842	7	93
Kentucky.....	5,952	100	--
Louisiana.....	5,050	100	--
Maine.....	3,160	100	--
Michigan.....	2,301	100	--
Minnesota.....	12,107	69	31
Mississippi.....	6,130	76	24
Missouri.....	4,179	89	11
Montana.....	931	68	32
Nebraska.....	1,781	58	42
New Hampshire.....	2,430	100	--
New Jersey.....	7,522	6	94
New Mexico.....	1,427	76	24
New York.....	38,436	¹ 99	¹ 1
North Carolina.....	13,998	53	47
Ohio.....	19,033	91	9
Oklahoma.....	2,502	99	1
Oregon.....	3,636	90	10
Puerto Rico.....	12,122	90	10
Rhode Island.....	1,602	100	--
South Carolina.....	4,340	69	31
South Dakota.....	854	99	1
Tennessee.....	3,394	81	19
Texas.....	2,274	93	7
Utah.....	1,141	95	5
Vermont.....	1,694	100	--
Virgin Islands.....	262	100	--
Virginia.....	10,492	69	31
West Virginia.....	7,911	100	--
Wisconsin.....	9,031	92	8
Wyoming.....	433	49	51

¹ Estimated.

**Appendix Table 6: CHILDREN RECEIVING CHILD WELFARE CASEWORK SERVICES FROM STATE AND
LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE AGENCIES, BY STATE AND BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE STATUS:
39 REPORTING STATES, JUNE 30, 1956**

State	Total number of children	Percent		
		Not receiving public assistance	Receiving	
			Aid to dependent children	Other types of public assistance
Total, 39 States.....	219,254	91	7	2
Alabama.....	10,090	69	31	(¹)
Arkansas.....	2,158	89	10	1
Dist. of Columbia.....	3,758	95	5	(²)
Florida.....	2,696	94	5	1
Georgia.....	3,645	95	3	2
Hawaii.....	1,442	99	1	(³)
Illinois.....	4,525	99	1	(³)
Iowa.....	2,973	79	14	7
Kansas.....	1,842	99	--	1
Kentucky.....	5,952	100	--	--
Louisiana.....	5,050	100	--	--
Maine.....	3,160	92	6	2
Michigan.....	2,301	94	4	2
Minnesota.....	12,107	84	7	9
Mississippi.....	6,130	83	15	2
Missouri.....	4,179	71	28	1
Montana.....	931	89	9	2
Nebraska.....	1,781	94	6	(²)
New Hampshire.....	2,430	100	(²)	--
New Jersey.....	7,522	100	--	--
New Mexico.....	1,427	86	14	(²)
New York.....	38,436	99	(³)	(³)
North Carolina.....	13,998	96	4	(²)
Ohio.....	19,033	98	1	1
Oklahoma.....	2,502	97	3	(²)
Oregon.....	3,636	81	14	5
Puerto Rico.....	12,122	75	21	4
Rhode Island.....	1,602	94	6	(²)
South Carolina.....	4,340	92	7	1
South Dakota.....	854	85	15	--
Tennessee.....	3,394	82	17	1
Texas.....	2,274	100	--	--
Utah.....	1,141	84	15	1
Vermont.....	1,694	94	5	1
Virgin Islands.....	262	94	5	1
Virginia.....	10,492	99	1	(²)
West Virginia.....	7,911	81	17	2
Wisconsin.....	9,031	92	6	2
Wyoming.....	433	92	7	1

¹ A very small but unknown percent of children receiving a type of public assistance other than aid to dependent, children is included in the percent of children receiving aid to dependent children.

² Less than 1 percent.

³ Data not available.

Appendix Table 7: URBAN-RURAL CLASSIFICATION OF STATES¹

<u>Urban States</u>	<u>Percent population in urban areas</u>	<u>Rural States</u>	<u>Percent population in urban areas</u>
Dist. of Columbia	100.0	Tennessee	44.1
New Jersey	86.6	Alabama	43.8
New York	85.5	Montana	43.7
Massachusetts	84.4	Idaho	42.9
Rhode Island	84.3	Puerto Rico	40.5
California	80.7	Kentucky	36.8
Connecticut	77.6	South Carolina	36.7
Illinois	77.6	Vermont	36.4
Michigan	70.7	West Virginia	34.6
Pennsylvania	70.5	North Carolina	33.7
Ohio	70.2	South Dakota	33.2
Hawaii	69.0	Arkansas	33.0
Maryland	69.0	Mississippi	27.9
Florida	65.5	Alaska	26.6
Utah	65.3	North Dakota	26.6
<u>Semi-Rural States</u>	<u>Percent population in urban areas</u>		
Washington	63.2		
Colorado	62.7		
Texas	62.7		
Delaware	62.6		
Missouri	61.5		
Indiana	59.9		
Virgin Islands	58.4		
Wisconsin	57.9		
New Hampshire	57.5		
Nevada	57.2		
Arizona	55.5		
Louisiana	54.8		
Minnesota	54.5		
Oregon	53.9		
Kansas	52.1		
Maine	51.7		
Oklahoma	51.0		
New Mexico	50.2		
Wyoming	49.8		
Iowa	47.7		
Virginia	47.0		
Nebraska	46.9		
Georgia	45.3		

¹ Based on distribution of States within equal thirds of range from highest to lowest.

